THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 338.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

We are again under the unpleasant necessity of making the PRINCE REGENT and his concerns the subject of a leading article in our paper. We had hoped, now that the downfall of ambition and the peace of Europe had relieved us from a variety of disagreeable topics, that the persons about his ROYAL HIGHNESS would have taken pains to leave us to our comfortable domestic feelings, and not have attracted the public attention day after day by a series of strange doings equally offensive to taste and decency. We even made a promise, that if a disposition was shewn to treat the Princess of WALES with less pointed hostility, and to diminish something of the burden of her situation as a Wife and a Mother, we would, on our parts, as a proof that we looked only to public and not personal ends, abstain from saying any thing further of his ROYAL HIGHNESS and his companions, as long as nothing further was done to outrage the public feeling. We persuaded ourselves, that considering the short time their influence was likely to exist, and the unanimous opinion which all descriptions of persons entertained on this point, there would be no absolute necessity for repeating what we have so often said on the subject; and to say the truth, were happy to think ourselves warranted in escaping from a subject at once dangerous, tiresome, and disgusting. The strange pecuniary arrangement, with which the business of the PRINCE and PRINCESS terminated, certainly did not come up to our notions of settling the matter; but still as there seemed a willingness on the part of her ROYAL HIGHNESS's friends to consider it as a further acknowledgment from others of the soundness of her cause, and as, in fact, it was to be so considered to a certain extent, we did not chuse to thwart our longing for more agreeable subjects, especially while the settlement of so many great and inspiring interests was occupying the attention of Europe. We therefore said nothing upon various matters, provocative of reproof or ridicule. We left the Court-Gazette to record in silence a favourable reception or so that his ROYAL HIGHNESS obtained in country places, while it said nothing of the unfavourable ones elsewhere:—we took no notice of the absurd insolence of the illumination in Manchester-square,—"Peace—Thanks to the PRINCE REGENT:"—we have quietly kept our small-shot in store, though dared to battle by that minacious armament, which is now riding out the western breeze in the Serpentine, and which was no doubt intended by some profound statesman as a tub for the whale. In the *tub* they have unquestionably succeeded; but the *whale* seems to be diverted with it in a very different manner from what they anticipated. In short, we were resolved, if possible, to turn our eyes elsewhere, and as long as our sense of duty permitted it, to busy ourselves with objects infinitely more worthy our contemplation.

Our hopes,—at least for the present moment,—have been vain. A circumstance has occurred in the REGENT's Family (that is to say, in the family whose private character and proceedings are of most material concern to the welfare of this country), which has caused a considerable sensation in the metropolis, and rendered all silence on the subject equally injurious and impossible. The worst is too, that the nature of the circumstance, and the parties principally concerned in it, are such as to render it, of all others, the most unpleasant and painful to discuss. We have hitherto taken the utmost pains to avoid saying any thing of the PRINCE and the Princess CHARLOTTE as Father and Daughter; not that we think that any ties whatsoever are to stand in the way of discussions necessary to the common good, or we should not write upon the subject at present; but because there is something of natural venerableness and loveliness in the idea of this particular relationship, which the imagination would pertinaciously wish to preserve, and because a Daughter should be the very last person to give, or even, if she could help it, to form an opinion on the conduct of her Father, unless absolutely compelled by circumstances. If others, while they vehemently called for forbearance on such points, exhibited a very different feeling with regard to the relationship between *Mother* and Daughter, this had nothing to do with our own notions of what was proper:—but the only compulsion, that could induce us to break silence has at length not merely taken place, but transpired; and it is our business to give an opinion upon it.—We shall first lay before the reader two or three accounts of the circumstance from different papers, and then add our own comments in conclusion:—

"In consequence of some pointed rumours which have appeared in some of the afternoon Papers of yesterday, respecting the visit of a certain Great Personage on the evening before to his Daughter, we think it proper to state, that we have reason to think that such visit had for its object the most conscientious sense of parental duty and innate affection that ever yet warmed the heart of the fondest Father. We have further reason to believe, that when the tenderest admonitions on the part of the Parent had seemingly made the happiest impression on the susceptibility of the Daughter, a sudden and misconceived impulse unjustly and unfortunately took possession of her mind, as to lead to the ill-judged and inconsiderate step of flying from her house even in the moment of apparent and mutual confidence and converse, and of resorting to that of her

Mother; where meeting with nothing but wholesome and well-timed advice regarding the step which she had so indiscreetly taken, her own quick sense of its gross impropriety made her instantly alive to the unexampled predicament in which she stood, and inclined her immediately to accept the proffered conciliation of an Illustrious Uncle (not more famed by the love of the Army than distinguished by his social attachment to his Illustrious Family), who was the bearer of the olive branch from an afflicted Father, and had the happiness to reconduct her to his arms, who, giving to oblivion all that had passed, with the most pure and ardent affection, soon restored that domestic felicity which Faction and Party Malevolence had so strenuously endeavoured to destroy."—*Morning Herald, July* 14.

"We have a most singular explanation to present of the visit of the Princess of WALES to the House of Commons on Tuesday night; an explanation which some will think does itself need explaining, though we can at present say no more than what follows. We mentioned in our paper of yesterday, that her Royal Highness drove up to the entrance of the House of Commons from Old Palace-yard, enquiring first for Mr. WHITBREAD—then for Mr. PONSONBY and Lord GREY; and being informed by the Deputy Serjeant at Arms that none of these Members were in their places, her Royal Highness immediately departed amidst the acclamations of the people who had gathered round her.—It is our duty now to state,—which we shall do with great caution and reserve,—that this visit was occasioned by a most remarkable occurrence at Warwick-house, the abode of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES. The Royal Resident of this mansion had, it appears, quitted it in great haste, and very inappropriate state, considering her rank and situation, about two hours before, and fled (we suppose we may use the word) to the house of her mother. The external phenomena of this transaction we have derived and must describe from the testimony of witnesses: the reflections upon them we shall, in part at least, leave to others. The subject is too painful to speak of lightly; and yet we are afraid that unthinking people will treat it with levity.—It appears that the PRINCE REGENT and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY had been with the Princess CHARLOTTE at Warwick-house, and some suppose were, or had been reprehending her for conduct not wholly agreeable to the former. This is, perhaps, the most accurate description of it: the nation is not to suppose that her Royal Highness has done any thing, or is capable of doing any thing, that can disgrace her as a woman and a Princess; but only that, in the unhappy disputes which sever her Royal Parents,—wherein neutrality is difficult,—she is of one party. In the midst or immediately after the conversation of which she had been an unwilling auditor, her Royal Highness quitted the room,—descended the back staircase with the rapidity of youthful limbs, and an ardent spirit,—darted through the kitchen,—and in an instant was seen in Warwick street, alone,—some rumours say, uncloaked and unbonnetted. We believe,—indeed, we know,—that her Royal Highness had found time to assume her pelisse and hat. From Warwick street she proceeded up Cockspur-street into the Haymarket, and at the stand opposite the Opera-house, she sprung into a hackney-coach with the utmost haste. Her Royal Highness was wholly unattended, and the transaction occupied but a few minutes. From the Haymarket she proceeded direct to her Mother's, at Connaught-house, where her presence was probably as unexpected, as her absence from her own mansion was embarrassing to the visitants there. The Princess of WALES was not at home when her Daughter arrived, but came in shortly after; and immediately went to the Parliament House, and made the enquiries which we have before specified.—A Council was summoned to meet at ten o'clock on the same evening, at the Foreign Office. It sat there about two hours, and then adjourned to Carlton-house, where it sat till three yesterday morning. It met again in the forenoon, and remained some time in deliberation. The young PRINCESS is stated to have left her Mother's, and to be now at Carlton-house.—These are, we believe, all the visible circumstances that make up this event; the causes and motives we must, as we before intimated, leave chiefly to conjecture; and upon the whole, it is not difficult to divine what they are. In the unhappy dissolution of connubial amity, some will blame and others applaud the Daughter for the decided part which she has taken. It is most distressing, that a Daughter has a part to take between her Father and Mother. We shall not readily believe, that a person of the character and manners of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY would either use or sanction such language as might drive a young Princess to so hasty a step. Her Royal Highness must learn to command her own temper and passions; or she will fail of commanding what should be dearer to her than life itself,—the respect and attachment of the people of England."—*Times, July* 14.

"An extraordinary sensation was yesterday produced by the report of an event which took place on Tuesday evening.—It is perfectly known that the intended marriage between the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES and the Hereditary Prince of ORANGE was broken off in consequence of the dread which her Royal Highness felt of being taken out of the country at a time when considerations of the highest importance demanded her continuance in it. From the time of the breaking off this negociation, attempts have been incessantly made, if not to renew it, at least to shew the high offence she had given; and her Royal Highness has suffered the most cruel agitation, although her health was so seriously affected as to demand the most lenient attention, and particularly that her mind should be kept free from all harassing disturbance. Her Physicians had sometime ago given a written certificate that the complaint of her lameness required sea-bathing and sea air; and we have reason to believe that this certificate was laid before the PRINCE REGENT some days ago.—On Tuesday evening his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT entered Warwick-house, and, without any previous notice, informed the Princess CHARLOTTE that Miss KNIGHT and all her household, as well as all the servants attending upon her, were dismissed—and that her Royal Highness must forthwith take up her residence in Carlton-House, and from thence to Cranford Lodge, where the Countess Dowager of ROSSLYN, the Countess of ILCHESTER, the two Miss COATES, and Mrs. CAMPBELL, were actually in the next room, in readiness to wait upon her; and this intimation was made in terms of unusual severity, as it was accompanied by a declaration that she was to be under their sole superintendance; and that she was neither to be permitted to receive visits or letters. In this embarrassing situation, and under the agony of despair, she ran out of Warwick-house, threw herself into a hackney-coach, and drove to Connaught-place, the residence of her Mother. The Princess of WALES was absent, but a Groom was dispatched to Blackheath, to

request her immediate return to town. The Groom met her Royal Highness on the way, and delivered the Princess Charlotte's note, acquainting her with the event; upon which the Princess of Wales drove to the Parliament House, and eagerly inquired for Mr. Whitbread, who was absent—and for Earl Grey, who had left town several days before. She then went on to her own house at Connaught-place, where her Daughter communicated the particulars we have stated: and where Mr. Brougham, who had been sent for to Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's, had arrived.—The flight of the Princess from Warwick House was soon made known to the Prince Regent, at the Duke of York's, where a great party were assembled. Notice of it was also sent to the Queen, who had a card party, and which she instantly left. A Council was called, and Lord Ellenborough and Lord Eldon were consulted. Rumour says, that a Habeas Corpus was to be issued to bring back the person of her Royal Highness to Carlton-House. But the Duke of York and three of the Prince Regent's people went to Connaught House; and stated to her Royal Highness her father's commands to conduct her back. Mr. Brougham had previously acquainted her Royal Highness, that by the laws of the land she must obey her father's command; and when the Duke of York gave her an assurance that she should not be immured, nor treated with the severity which had been threatened, she consented to return with him; and accordingly, at a little past three o'clock yesterday morning, her Royal Highness was conveyed to Carlton House, where she now remains—all the persons by whom she has been served being removed from attendance on her person, except Mrs. Lewis, who had followed her to Connaught House with her night cloaths, and who was permitted to return with her in the carriage, along with the Duke of York.—We forbear all comment on this violent proceeding; but we conceive that it will now become necessary that the people of England should be made acquainted with all the particulars of the rupture of the marriage, which have been so scandalously misrepresented, in order to prove that nothing connected with that matter could have given rise to the harshness with which her Royal Highness has been treated. What reasons induced the Prince Regent's advisers to recommend this measure of extraordinary rigour towards his only child, in a moment when her health demands the most delicate attention, has not yet been explained. We are equally at a loss to conjecture what ulterior measure is intended. Parliament will undoubtedly think it a part of its duty to watch over the measures of Ministers, with that steady loyalty and respect which is due towards every branch of the illustrious Family on the Throne; for they must be ultimately responsible for the advice they may give on this unprecedented transaction."—*Morning Chronicle, July* 14.

The reader will observe that these statements coincide in every main particular, so that there can be no doubt of the following facts,—1st, That the Prince Regent went to his Daughter's house, and told her she must come immediately and reside with him,—2d, That the young Princess, in her agitation of mind, ran out of the house, and made the best of her way to her Mother's,—and 3d, That being subsequently informed by Mr. Brougham that the laws of the land compelled her to yield to her Father's commands, she yielded accordingly, and is now residing under his roof. The other alleged circumstances, such as the necessity for her Royal Highness's journey to the coast, the dismissal of all her Household, the severe restrictions put upon her in her present abode, &c. it is not so easy to ascertain, though from the manner in which they are stated by the *Chronicle* we have no doubt of them on our own parts. We have heard it remarked by a number of persons, that the Princess Charlotte has of late looked very unwell; and indeed it may easily be conjectured, that she could scarcely have remained otherwise.

To these three facts therefore,—to another fact which is to be drawn from one of them, and to a plain old conclusion of our own, which is to be drawn from all three, and to which we must always come round when these unpleasant subjects are considered, we shall at present confine ourselves.

It appears, in the *first* instance, a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Prince Regent, to go to the house of a Daughter, who had come into possession of a separate establishment, and who was the other day upon the eve of her marriage, and demand that she should return to a kind of second childhood by residing under his eye and roof. The reason could not be, that in a country like this, she was not *safe* in her own house; it could not be, from what followed, that she was not as *comfortable* in her own house as she would be in his; nor, we think, will it be alleged, that she was likely to meet with better and more instructive companions than she had been accustomed to, in the persons of Lord Yarmouth, the Marquis of Headfort, and others.

His Royal Highness then, it seems, must have had some very particular reason, and it is to be feared a less public one than might have been wished, for thus depriving his Daughter of her public establishment; and perhaps we shall be let into the secret by the *second* of these three facts, which informs us, that in the agitation of her mind, her Royal Highness made a sort of escape from her house, and went immediately to that of her *Mother*. By this circumstance it appears, that what we have so often suspected, and what the persecutors of the Princess of Wales have taken such pains to keep from the public knowledge, is true, and that the Princess Charlotte, compelled by imperious circumstances to form an opinion of her own, and lean either one way or the other, has taken part with her Mother. To conclude, we learn from the *third* fact, that this leaning is of so decided a nature, or that in addition to her opinion on the subject, she has such decided objections to leaving her own home for the Prince Regent's, that a sort of compulsion was actually necessary, and nothing could induce her to go, till she understood that the law allowed her no choice of action.

Now it is not our intention to dispute the legal right of the Prince Regent in this instance, though we confess ourselves ignorant of its actual extent. We can only regret that such agitating circumstances are continually occurring in his family; and that one party on the occasion appears to have been so severe, and the other so unwilling, as to render such compulsory measures necessary. Of the precise amount of the severity, and of the sort of spirit which accompanied the unwillingness, we are not enabled to judge. The spirit of the young Princess, though variously represented in point of temper, seems on all hands regarded as a vehement one. If she exhibited it towards her Father in any manner unwarranted by her just feelings

for her Mother, we do not mean to defend her. We have not heard of any thing of the kind; but where so much violence is used, it is scarcely possible, without regarding it as a wanton tyranny, not to suppose that some particular violence must have excited it. All that the people of England however have hitherto seen of her ROYAL HIGHNESS's spirit, they have seen on the right side.—she may have had her errors in private, for aught we know; she may have occasionally exhibited an undue petulance, or expressed too hasty an impatience, or taken upon herself too galling a tone of speech or behaviour; but we repeat, that in all which the people have yet seen of her, as well as all that we know ourselves, her spirit has been seen on the right side; and had it been otherwise, there is ample reason in the manner in which she has hitherto been brought up, and in all that she must have seen, heard, and felt during this bitter division on the part of her parents, to account for any tendency she may have contracted towards a spirit of contradiction. We are now speaking however of matters of conjecture. The part she has taken with her Mother, and the impulse which induced her on the present occasion to act as she did, we not only consider as no marks of improper spirit, but as marks of a very proper and laudable one, and such as every one of her sex must feel to be so. We think, in fact, that it would have argued a spirit equally revolting from the sympathetic character of her sex, and the ingenuous temper of her time of life, had she taken the other part of the dispute; and when with all her preconceived feelings on the subject, and in the midst of ill health, and of the supposed security of her own residence, she is suddenly visited with a demand to make an instantaneous change of quarters, and go where she might never again see those she most loved and respected, who is to wonder that an ardent young woman, in a sudden fit of agony, starts up forgetting every thing else, and wishes to throw herself, as a last refuge, into the arms of her Mother?—Oh, but she went out unattended, and absolutely took a hackney-coach!—Indeed!—her cloak too, we suppose, was awry, and she had her gloves in her hands instead of upon them! How very ungenteel of Nature not to give place to Etiquette!—All this is truly absurd. The etiquettes of coaches and royalties fade away into nonentities before feelings of this kind, which are consistent not only with real decorum, but with the nicest delicacy. It is related of the Duchess of WELLINGTON,—we know not with what truth, but the anecdote is creditable to her Grace's reputation for right feeling—that on an occasion of the arrival of news from her gallant husband, she started up, and rushed down stairs into the street without even a cloak or bonnet to go and find out if it was true. There are some Ladies no doubt who would be shocked at being thought capable of this want of decorum, even though they may have no reputations at all; but in the mean time, her Grace has left upon record a specimen of as true and cordial a delicacy as wife or woman could feel;—we allude to the inscription over her house on the night of the illuminations for the battle of Vittoria—"To the brave *companions* of WELLINGTON."—This was in a very different taste from the Manchester-square effusion.

The public will now we think feel a still greater interest in the cause of the Princess of WALES, when they observe such an attachment towards her on the part of her child. What the particular offence of the latter may be, that has more immediately called for this exercise of authority, we know not; but we have little doubt that it is ultimately referable to that quarter. It is generally understood, and by some distinctly asserted, that the direct ground of annoyance is her ROYAL HIGHNESS's refusal to quit the kingdom,—a resolution in which we think her perfectly right, if she has reason to apprehend that her departure would leave her Mother to greater indignities, or that her return would not be altogether optional and easy. It is true, we cannot but regret that such a resolution should throw obstacles in the way of her marriage with the Hereditary Prince of ORANGE, of whose temper and disposition we have heard so many favourable accounts; but there is no necessity for hurrying the marriage of an English Queen, and there is a great deal for allowing her to cultivate her English feelings. If there is such a horror of the chance of a separate court, let the other court try to emulate the new one in popularity, and then all parties will be the better for it.

But what is the conclusion, to which we must always come round at last, whenever a subject like the present is started? It is this,—that such distressing circumstances would not be continually occurring to agitate the public and to render the Royal Family a subject of universal discourse, *if the Prince of Wales had led the life that he ought, and set a proper example himself.*

Once more we seriously caution the advisers of the PRINCE REGENT, how they continue their neglect of his personal interest with the people, and of all unpopular exhibitions of character, the constant play from frivolity to severity, and from severity back again to frivolity, is one of the most discordant and revolting;—and the kind of taste exhibited in his ROYAL HIGHNESS' diversions,—the reiterated attempts against the peace and quietness of the PRINCESS,—the violent circumstance that has just occurred,—the childish doings in the Park, which undertake to amuse the people like boys rather than men,—and the enormous wantonness of expenditure that has just transpired through the debates of the House of Commons,—all these things tend to raise a succession of ideas in the national mind, to which the consciousness of the great part which the country has lately been acting gives a double feeling of strength and impatience.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 6.—The King of Sardinia has expressly prohibited all Freemason Lodges in his States. Printers and Booksellers are also prohibited from printing or publishing any book, which has not received the Royal sanction. Games of chance are also forbidden.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 5th, M. Bouvier submitted a series of ten resolutions, as the groundwork of a law for the observance of the Sabbath, and other holidays, which were carried unanimously. Shortly after the Abbe De Montesquiou and Comte De Blacas were introduced, ordered by the King to present a law upon the Liberty of the Press, which was prefaced with an explanatory speech. The plan of the law consists of twenty-two articles.—By Article 1. Every writing of more than 120 pages, may be published freely, without any previous restraint, or act of censorship.—2. Also to any extent, works in the dead or foreign languages; also Prayer Books, Memorials signed by an Advocate, and Memoirs of Literary Societies.—3. With respect to works of 120 pages and under, not included in Art. 2. the Director-General of the Book Trade at Paris, and the Prefects in the

Departments, may order them to be communicated before they are printed.—4. These works to be examined by Censors chosen by the King.—5. If two Censors shall pronounce the work libellous, immoral, or dangerous to the public tranquillity, the work to be suppressed.—6. A Committee to be chosen at the beginning of every Session, consisting of three Peers, three Deputies of the Departments, and three Royal Commissioners.—7. The Director General of the Book Trade to give an account to this Committee of the works suppressed since the opening of the preceding Session, and the reasons of the Censors.—8. If the Committee think the reasons insufficient, the restraint shall be taken off.—9. The periodical journals and writings cannot be published without the authority of the King.—10. Authors and Printers may demand, before the publication of a work, to have it examined, in the mode prescribed by Article 4. If approved, the Author and Printer are freed from all responsibility, except to individuals injured thereby.—The above are all the articles relating to the publishing of works. The remaining twelve relate to the Police of the Press; they require that every printer and bookseller must be licensed by the King, and sworn. Every printing-house not thus licenced to be considered clandestine, and destroyed, and the owners fined 10,000 francs, and imprisoned six months. No work to be printed without a previous notice, nor published or sold without a previous deposit of the prescribed number of copies; if in Paris, with the Secretary of the General Direction; if in the country, with the Secretary of the Prefecture. Works may be seized or suppressed, if published without any of the forms prescribed, or if its contents are questioned in a Court of Law. The neglect of notice, or of depositing the proper number of copies, to be further punished by a fine of 1000 francs for the first offence, and 2000 for the second. Printers giving false names or false places of abode, a fine of 3000 francs. Copies seized for neglect of forms to be restored after payment of fines. Persons selling a work without a printer's name, to pay a fine of 2000 francs. The present law to be revised at the end of three years.—The Bill being read, the Chamber ordered it to be referred to its Committee.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was nothing of peculiar interest before this House till Friday, when the Grant of 100,000*l*s. to the German Sufferers was agitated. It was opposed by Lords HOLLAND and LAUDERDALE, who stated, that our own countrymen were now suffering greatly in consequence of the late war,—that the taxes were extremely heavy, and were likely to remain so,—and that persons in Spitalfields had literally died for want.—It was argued by Ministers, that Great Britain had not been the theatre of war, and that the privations of the British people were comparatively nothing to those of the Germans.—The measure was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 11.

The Herring Fishery Bill, the Greenwich Hospital Bill, and the Private Mad-house Bill were read a third time and passed. To the latter Bill two new clauses were added. The first to prevent persons keeping private mad-houses from receiving lunatics without a proper certificate. The other to punish the keepers of those houses for having more lunatics in their houses than authorised by their license.

LORD COCHRANE.

Lord EBRINGTON requested to know whether what he had seen in the papers relative to the carrying into effect the sentence against Lord Cochrane was true?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said the day had been fixed, but a Petition had been received from one of the party (Mr. Butt,) praying for the mercy of the Crown. That Petition had been referred in the usual way to the Judge who tried the cause, and his Majesty's Ministers now waited for the Judge's answer before they could determine on the Petition.

Lord EBRINGTON said, it was his intention to move to-morrow for an address to the Prince Regent, praying him to remit that part of the sentence which related to the pillory, on account of Lord Cochrane's professional services.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, the Noble Lord had better take a later day, as perhaps in the mean time such a determination might be formed as would render the motion unnecessary.

Mr. WHITBREAD asked the Noble Lord, whether, if the Petition of Mr. Butt should be acceded to, the remission of the sentence was to extend to all the parties?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he understood it would be general.

Lord EBRINGTON then fixed his motion for Tuesday week.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. FREMANTLE objected to the Speaker's leaving the chair, because the estimates laid before the House were not by any means satisfactory. The House had a right to expect more than a reduction of 2,000,000*l*. which was not more than an eighth of 17,000,000*l*. the whole estimate. If the Government had been active, they might have made much more considerable reductions than they had made, and have begun from the moment of Bonaparte's downfall.

The Hon. Captain BENNETT made various remarks on the military policy of the country. Was a large force to be retained in Sicily, when it might be of no service except as against the Sicilians? In the few years of our holding that island, very important matters had happened. The Queen had been banished; the Prince set up, after the manner in Spain; the ancient Norman Constitution had been destroyed, which contained many excellent provisions, and we had made a most fantastic Constitution, which was called the British Constitution, but which was liberty in theory, and oppression in fact. The Sicilian Parliament was prorogued after a month's sitting, and a proclamation threatening military punishment on all who should thwart or obstruct it was issued, which resembled Hogendorp's proclamation at Hamburgh.

Lord PALMERSTON.—As to the Peace Establishment, it was impossible for him to state more than that it would be placed on the most economical footing, and that the arrangements must have some regard to those of other nations.

Mr. PONSONBY.—As to the state of the military of other great Powers, if, as a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had said, we had a view of "a long, profound, unsuspicious peace," how could an increased establishment in Austria, or Russia, affect us much, or excite our jealousy?

Lord CASTLEREAGH.—The subject of Sicily was very complicated, and the events there had been of a very peculiar nature, and caused much anxiety. It was too much to speak of withdrawing our troops all at once. Glorious as the peace was, it did not follow that all sorts of military security became immediately unnecessary.

The House went into a Committee, and Lord PALMERSTON moved the first resolution.

Mr. PONSONBY objected to the proposed method of paying the officers of the Guards: the only effect of the alteration would be, not to benefit a most distinguished branch of military service, but to create a considerable patronage for the Government.

Mr. BENNETT insisted that the measure would be a job—nothing but patronage from beginning to end.

Lord PALMERSTON replied at some length to the various objections that had been urged. To vindicate the Commander in Chief from the charge of grasping at patronage, it was only necessary to look at the state of the army.

Mr. BENNETT explained, and stated the number of commissions at the disposal of the Commander in Chief to be from 16 to 17,000.

A desultory conversation took place. The Chairman then put the question, that the sum of 40,000*l*. should be granted to increase the pay of General Officers not having regiments.

Gen. GASCOYNE moved that the sum should be 47,000*l.*

Mr. PONSONBY moved that the sum should be limited to 30,000*l.* Two divisions took place on Mr. Ponsonby's amendment; the numbers were—For the amendment, 19—Against it, 53—Majority, 34. On Gen. Gascoyne's amendment—For it, 21—Against it, 53—Majority, 32.

Mr. CROKER, in moving for a part of the Navy Estimates, said, that he was happy to state that reductions had already been made to the amount of 3,264,000*l.* He therefore should move for a sum different to what he had before estimated for the different services of the Navy. He then moved, that 140,000 seamen and marines be employed for seven months of the year 1814. He then moved the other resolutions respecting the sums to be voted for pay, victualling, &c. for the seven months.—Agreed to.

Gen. GASCOYNE moved an addition of 20,000*l.* to the estimate for allowance to the marines on half-pay.—Agreed to.

The Bank Restriction Bill was read a third time and passed.

LONDON JAIL BILL.

On the question for the further consideration of the report,

Sir W. CURTIS strongly opposed the Bill as unnecessary and tending to vilify and degrade the Magistracy of London in a manner that no country gentlemen, who were Magistrates in their counties, could submit to. He moved that the report be taken into further consideration this day three months.

Mr. BENNETT maintained his former assertions respecting abuses, particularly in the Borough Compter.

After some observations from other Members, the House divided—For the amendment, 23—Against it, 17. The Bill was consequently lost.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 12.

A number of Petitions were presented from various parts of the country against the Slave Trade.

The Land Tax Redemption Bill was read a third time and passed.

VICE-GOVERNOR AINSLIE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE presented a Petition from *John Mitchell* (whose case was fully detailed in the *Examiner* some weeks back) a freeman of colour, of the Island of Granada. Mr. W. stated, that he should not found any proceeding on the Petition, the facts of which were before the public, as he understood Governor Ainslie was on his return to England.—The Petition was read, and stated that the petitioner had duly taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty's Government within the time prescribed by a proclamation of Gen. Ainslie's for that purpose; but that notwithstanding this, he had been ordered by the Governor to be flogged, on the pretence that he had not taken the oaths, without any inquiry or time allowed him to refute the charge, and that he was actually flogged by a country driver in the public parade, &c. &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

BANKRUPT SYSTEM.

Mr. HORNER presented a Petition from Mr. Townsend, stating many grievances he had suffered under the Bankrupt System, and praying for its revision.—Ordered to lie on the table.—(This Petition we shall give at length next week).

NEW POST OFFICE.

Mr. BARING presented a Petition against the intended New Post Office, and Mr. BUTTERWORTH presented one in its favour. After some opinions for and against the measure, the Petitions were referred to a Committee, who are to examine into it.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 13.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the question that the Irish Seditious Meeting Bill be read a second time,

Mr. HORNER complained of the incomplete state of the Bill, giving no information as to the crime or punishment. The object was to deprive the subjects of Ireland of the Trial by Jury, under certain circumstances. The effect of laws of this kind had uniformly been to defeat the object and exaggerate the evil, by diminishing respect due to the constituted authorities.

Mr. PEELE acknowledged that the Bill before the House was a great deviation from the existing law, but the question was, whether that deviation was not necessary? He would appeal to those who knew the state of Ireland, whether it was not necessary at times to protect the persons liable to serve on juries by dispensing with their services? In a late fair in Cavan seven lives had been lost, and 20 persons wounded. Would it be said, that to prevent such a scene as this it would be improper to call in the military power?

Sir S. ROMILLY could not assent to the Bill. He thought that it was improper to take away the constitutional protection of the subject, without some previous *inquiry*. It was not enough that an individual Member should stand up in his place and say that such a measure was necessary, to induce the House to take from the people of Ireland all the protection which the law afforded them.

Sir H. PARNELL was convinced, that a measure of this extraordinary nature should not be introduced without ample inquiry.

Mr. BAGWELL was persuaded, that in order to render that protection effectual, martial law ought to be proclaimed in the disturbed districts of Ireland.

Mr. J. P. GRANT spoke forcibly in support of the proposition for inquiry. He pressed it upon the consideration of the English representatives, and the English people, how they would feel, if it were proposed to put any portion of England out of the pale of the Constitution, by depriving its inhabitants of the Trial by Jury. Why then should they look with such indifference at the fate of their fellow-subjects of Ireland? The state of that country imperiously called upon Parliament for a thorough investigation, and for a very different regimen from that which had been applied to it for centuries. The whole system required examination—the blood must be thoroughly purified; and the best cure which he could imagine for the evil complained of, would be to extend a full participation of the privileges of the British Constitution to the people of Ireland, with a mitigation of the pressure of tithes, and other measures so often desired by the most enlightened observers of the state and character of that country.

The Bill was read a 2d time.

THE ARMY.

Gen. GASCOYNE rose to propose an increase of half-pay to the Ensigns and Lieutenants in the Army. The pay of an Ensign was, according to the proposal of the Noble Lord (Palmerston) to be 3*s.* a-day, on the Peace Establishment, which was little more than the price of common labour, and certainly not sufficient to support him in that rank of life in which his profession and education in general entitled him to move. The Hon. General concluded with moving, that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, to take into his consideration the situation of Subaltern Officers in the Army and to increase their half-pay, that of Lieutenants to 4*s.* 6*d.* and that of Ensigns to 3*s.* 6*d. per diem.*

Lord PALMERSTON said it was exceedingly painful to him to resist any motion like the present, but he submitted to the House whether it was proper to bring forward subjects of this kind *piecemeal.* Besides, he thought the addition of 6*d.* or 1*s.* would not in a pecuniary point of view answer the end proposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that any partial attempt to raise the scale of our military establishments beyond what the resources of the country could bear, would only lead to confusion, discontent, and ultimate disappointment.

Mr. GORDON pointed out the inconsistency of voting 10,000*l.* to the Guards (as a mere job), and refusing the present advance on the pretence of economy. This was confounding economy and extravagance together. In this new fit of economy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them, that it was not their own money, but that of their constituents, which they were voting away, and yet it was only this very day that they had voted 46,000*l.* for a set of ridiculous gew-gaws in the Park. They were also, he understood, going to vote 10,000*l.* to the Clergy. How then could they refuse 10,000*l.* to a most meri-

torious class of men, who depended on their profession for their support? It had been observed by the Noble Lord, that a shilling a day was no object as an addition to the present half-pay. He (Mr. Gordon) thought that a shilling a day was a very considerable addition to three.

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, as a proof that, practically speaking, the pay of the army was high enough, that there was no backwardness in persons to go into it. He thought it the best policy of the country to throw commissions into the hands of those who had other means of support.

The division then took place, when there were,—For the original motion, 28—Against it, 32—Majority, 4.

ROYAL BUILDINGS.

Mr. BENNETT asked whether any estimate had been made of the amount of the expence of a cottage, or palace, or whatever name it was to be called by, now erecting in Windsor Park? Not being satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he moved that an estimate of the expence be laid before the House.

Mr. TIERNEY moved as an amendment, that the plan of the building, as well as the estimate, be laid before the House.

Mr. VANSITTART objected to the amendment, and moved that the word "plan" should be omitted.

Mr. TIERNEY replied, that all he wished to know was, what was the nature of the building about to be erected.

The House then divided upon the Amendment, when the numbers were—Ayes, 9—Noes, 43.—The original motion was then carried without a division.

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know, who gave the order for the erection of the Park Buildings. The estimated expence was 15,000*l.* Who made the estimate, and where was it to be found? The Chancellor of the Exchequer knew very well that no estimate, in fact, existed; and it was really trifling with the House to say, that the expence was *estimated* at 15,000*l.* when no calculation at all, he believed, had been made.

Sir W. CONGREVE said, the whole amount of the expence, deducting the value of the materials, would not exceed 15,000*l.*

Mr. TIERNEY—By whom was the estimate made?

Sir W. CONGREVE replied, that there existed a precedent for the proceeding. In 1749, the King's warrant was issued for 12,500*l.* for the purpose of erecting certain temporary buildings.

Mr. TIERNEY admitted the precedent, and then wished to know whether there was any warrant in existence for the 15,000*l.*?

Sir W. CONGREVE said he was not competent to answer the question. He believed there had not been sufficient time; but he could assure the House, however, that every practicable economy had been observed.

Mr. TIERNEY—What he wished to know was, whether the matter was merely a private arrangement between the Hon. Gentleman and Mr. Nash, or whether any fit and legal instrument could be produced as authorizing it?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that a warrant had been issued for 5000*l.*

Mr. TIERNEY—Was it then known that the expence would amount to 15,000*l.*?—I suppose not. I shall now move for the estimate.—The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved that there be laid before the House an estimate of the expence incurred in preparing certain buildings for a Fete in Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and the Green Park.—Ordered.

Mr. BANKES inquired whether the expence incurred in erecting the bridge across the Canal was included?

Sir W. CONGREVE replied, that as it would probably remain a permanent convenience to the public, it ought not in fairness to be considered as a part of the general expences incurred for the temporary erections.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue certain existing Acts relating to East-India-built Shipping, till January, 1815.—Leave given.—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 14.

A Message from the Regent was read, recommending to the House to take the distressed state of Germany into its consideration,—a state produced by "the operations of war, and the wanton and atrocious devastations of the forces of the late Ruler of France."—Referred to a Committee.

The Irish Peace Preservation Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, July 15.

GERMAN SUFFERERS—CIVIL LIST, &c.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. VANSITTART moved, that 100,000*ls* be granted for the relief of the German Sufferers.

Mr. WHITBREAD, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. TIERNEY, opposed the grant. Mr. T. spoke of the sufferings of the people at home, and desired the House to recollect the situation of our own Subaltern Officers—of 3,000 Midshipmen, who would be soon wanting bread. The grant, however was voted; as was the sum of 100,000*ls.* in aid of the Fund for the Poor Clergy.

Mr. VANSITTART, then made various statements respecting the Civil List, the total amount of which, last year, was 1,309,000*l.*; in the present year, 1,349,000*l.* There had also been 160,000*ls.* appropriated to the due entertainment of the Foreign Potentates. Much expence, he said, had arisen for temporary buildings, as the Sovereign of this country had not a palace capable of receiving such distinguished guests. It might be *economy to build a palace for such purpose*—but this required grave consideration. He concluded by moving, that the sum of 118,000*ls.* be granted towards supplying the deficiency of the Civil List.

Mr. TIERNEY made various observations on the Civil List Expenditure, which, he said, amounted to *One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds a year.* Of that sum the Royal Family had *Five Hundred and Seventy-one Thousand Pounds a-year, in hard money, all totally free from the charges of the State Departments.*—The King now received 160,000*l.* a-year; the Queen, 68,000*l.*; the Princesses, 42,000*l.* Could all this be now necessary? At Windsor too, where no sign of gaiety could now appear? Need her Majesty have all this at her entire disposal?—Then came the Prince Regent's establishment. He had a clear 76,000*l.* after setting aside the sum for paying his debts, &c. &c. Should the people have been called upon to augment the Princess of Wales's income, while his Royal Highness had such a clear sum at his command? Next came the extraordinary expenses, which they were just beginning to feel. They were now threatened with a Versailles or a Thuilleries, though the Regent could very well entertain the Foreign Sovereigns in his own Palace. In the Chamberlain's Department, there was a charge of 32,000*l.* for furniture to entertain the Royal Visitors. How could this be? He was informed that *the Queen's House* was nearly new furnished from top to bottom with these goods! Why, then, this might appear only like *a pretence* in providing them for the Sovereigns. Last year, 61,000*l.* were spent for the inside of Carlton-House. This year, it costs 76,000*l.* So that in 15 months Carlton-House costs 137,000*l.* As an outfit, the Regent had 100,000*l.* One year, for *harness* alone, there was a charge of 6,000*l.* a like sum the next, and 7,000*l.* for a third! Ten thousand pounds were charged for journies—from Dover and a few other places. Notwithstanding all this, *the business was only beginning*—the Grand Fete was yet to come—the New Ranelagh was still to be exhibited!—This was a disagreeable subject, (said Mr. T.) but he must do his duty to the people of England.

Mr. VANSITTART thought that some allowances should be made for the *carnival time.* Many of the erections in Carlton-House were of a permanent nature. He was sorry to say, that there was a further arrear of 70,000*ls.* in Mr. Wyatt's Department. The Duke of Cumberland's apartments were completely fitted up for the Russian Emperor, had he chosen to go there, at an expense of 32,000*l.* If the Treasury had relaxed a little of its usual strictness, the extraordinary occasion would justify it in the judgment of the House.

Lord YARMOUTH said, that as to the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Lord Chamberlain knew no more about the works in the Park than any other gentleman who took a ride through the Park. (*Hear, hear.*) For the last month the

authority in this respect had been taken out of his hands, and there was no warrant from his office authorizing such works.

Here Mr. WHITBREAD asked, who had given the original orders for the works?—Mr. VANSITTART said, the Treasury would be responsible.—Mr. WHITBREAD did not want to know who would undertake to pay, but who had given the orders?—Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that there was so much expedition required, that no regular estimate had been made out;—but this would not form a precedent;—he hoped that Gentlemen would not be too severe on the official flaw in the want of estimates: the expences were for the celebration of peace—for the amusement of the people—which other Governments, France in particular, were much more attentive to than us.

The resolutions were then agreed to; and after some further business, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains accounts of the following captures:—The United States ship Frolic, Capt. Bainbridge, of 22 guns and 171 men,—a remarkably fine ship,—by the Orpheus, Capt. Pigott;—and the Rattlesnake, American privateer, of 16 guns,—an uncommonly fine brig,—by the Hyperion, Captain Comby.—Another American privateer, of 15 guns, was destroyed, and two smaller ones captured, by the Endymion, Rattler, Sophie, and Saturn.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Davy, Lant-street, Southwark, toy-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hill, Widdenham-Mill, Wiltshire, paper-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

W. Hutchinson, Long Sutton, Lincoln-shire, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Austice and Wright, Temple.

G. D. Lillington, Birmingham, commission-agent. Attorney, Mr. Smart, Staple-Inn.

M. Ring, Great Dover-street, Surrey, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Russell, Lant-sreeet.

J. Sea, Milton, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Brace, Essex-court, Temple.

C. Wright, Charles-street, Soho-square, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Howell, Symond's-Inn.

S. H. Dennis and S. Jarman, Throgmorton-street, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Bennett, Doctor's-Commons.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. F. Burge and M. Fooks, King's-Arms-buildings, Wood-street, hosiers. Attornies, Messrs. Stokes and Co. Basinghall-street.

S. and W. B. Edwards, Stamford and Uppingham, bankers. Attorney, Mr. Torkington, Stamford.

A. W. and J. Bellairs, Stamford, bankers. Attorney, Mr. Torkington, Stamford.

R. W. Vallack, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, flour-factor. Attorney, Mr. Barzon, Plymouth Dock.

C. Wright, Charles-street, Soho-square, upholsterer. Attorney, Mr. Howell, Symond's Inn.

M. Lovenbury, Weston, Somersetshire, victualler. Attorney, Messrs. Clarke, Bath.

W. Wilson, Hawkesdale, Cumberland, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Mounsey and Fisher, Staple-Inn, London.

J. Lamb, Stockport, Chester, cotton-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Baddeley, Stockport.

W. Fosbery, Liverpool, and R. Bamber, Dublin, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Woods, Liverpool.

W. and T. L. Barnard, Boston, Lincoln, bankers. Attornies, Mr. Holloway, or Mr. Rodgerson, Boston, Lincoln.

J. [illegible], Preston, Lancaster, spirit-dealer. Attornies, [illegible] Pilkington and Son, Preston.

[illegible], Plough-court, Whitecross-street, paper-stainer. [illegible], Mr. Addis, Park-street, Westminster.

D. Williamson, Liverpool, limner. Attornies, Messrs. Crump and Lodge, Liverpool.

G. Sidgreaves, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Blanchard and Bickerstaff, Preston.

J. Hughes, King-street, Wapping, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford row.

J. and J. Coombes, Shadwell-Dock, coopers. Attornies, Messrs. Loxley and Son, Cheapside.

S. Beazley and Co. Parliament-street, army-accoutrement-makers. Attornies, Messrs. Hillyard and Co. Copthall-court.

J. Gaskarth, Oxford-street, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street.

J. White, Finch lane, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

J. Elsden, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, bricklayer. Attornies, Messrs. Broughton and Newbon, Aldermary Church-yard.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Red. ..... 68¼ | Omnium ..... 2⅛ pr.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE time for news, at least of the old and ordinary stamp, is now going by. The only actual pieces of intelligence brought by the past week, are some further naval encounters with the Americans, in which the latter again had the advantage. The reader must have observed, that we take little or no notice in general, of the dispute between this country and its former colonies. We look upon it indeed, as we have before stated, to be a kind of family feud; and as the welfare of the nation is not essentially concerned in it, are almost as glad to avoid its discussion, as we should be to get rid of that in another quarter. We confess we have no taste for the Americans as a people, but whatever may be their sordid and disputatious character in general, it is quite clear to us, that in our present quarrel with them, we are in the wrong; and we should disdain ourselves if we could demand of another people, what we should be indignant at seeing our own nation give up. We therefore make as little mention as possible of a war, which only seems to grow more angry from discussion, and which we conceive to be fomented on this side the water by nothing but a jealous court recollection on the one hand, and a jobbing news-mongering spirit—the most sordid and unfeeling of all spirits—on the other.

There is nothing from the Continent but a variety of unauthorized reports respecting its approaching settlement. The debates in the new French Parliament begin to grow interesting from the subject with which they have commenced,—the Liberty of the Press. The Court, it is evident, wish to grant as little of this liberty as possible: the people wish to have it in its proper extent; and here the question is at issue. What the advocates for the Court say (the same men, be it observed, who affected such indignation against BONAPARTE's despotism) is, that the nation is in too unsettled a state to allow of an entire liberty in this respect,—which is nothing more than the old cant, used from time immemorial, when one despotism was to be substituted in the place of another. Even at our own Revolution, which brought us so many blessings, we know

what was lost by a pretence of this kind. We have never since been able to get rid of standing armies and septennial parliaments. We do not mean to deny that France is in an unsettled state, and even in a sullen and suspicious one:—let those who talked so much of the universal sentiment in favour of the Bourbons, reconcile their former assertions and promises to this disagreeable fact, which they now bring as an argument for cramping the press. But what! Are all the persons then who would publish their free opinions, to be *against* the family of the Bourbons? And are none but anarchists, with their bad arguments, to be heard, when every other man's voice may lift itself up? Let the press be free, and depend upon it the community will feel the use and pleasure of it too much, to give up the rulers who respected it.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa is said to be in a very ill state of health, and to be going to the waters in Savoy. Other accounts carry her journey as far as Milan, and state that she will be accompanied thither by the Austrian Emperor. The young Prince of Parma, it is added, remains behind at Schoenbrun,—the palace near Vienna, where his father lodged when he took that city, and where it is said he first saw the picture of his ill-fated Empress. Rumour hints at a curious interview, which may take place in consequence of this journey, before the approaching Congress. It certainly appears likely after all that the Empress will rejoin her husband, who can hardly have been insensible to the absence of such connexions, though it must be confessed that he has kept up his new warfare with Fortune in a manner that does him more credit than all his former ones. His rising early in the morning and mounting on horseback, and his contriving to maintain his industrious habits in general, will give him the advantage, we are afraid, as human happiness goes, over much less ambitious Princes, who may be said to keep their beds as well as their kingdoms. He is said to have struck a coin for Elba, bearing an inscription in which he calls himself "Napoleon I. Imperator et Rex, *ubi cumque felix*." The word *felix* in its more classical acceptation means *happy from good fortune*,—so that, in this sense of the word, we must read the inscription "Napoleon the First, Emperor and King, every where *prosperous*;" but as this is a little too deep in Stoical definition, we suppose he means to tell us that he is contented and happy in the ordinary sense of the terms—"Napoleon the First, &c. *every where comfortable*." This is saying a great deal certainly for a man who has been in such a variety of situations; and if it is true, announces either great want of feeling, great confidence in the propriety of his former views, or what we should find it easiest to conclude,—a most excellent state of health. The coin, at any rate, is a curiosity, and acts as a kind of card thrown out to all his royal brethren, to let them know how he is, and how pleasant he finds himself.

The reader will have seen, that the Westminster Electors have returned Lord Cochrane to Parliament;—a circumstance which must have great weight on the general disposition in his favour, and be very perplexing, we should think, to some particular quarters.

We have inserted a letter to-day on the subject of the Westminster Election and relative to Mr. Brougham. It does not enter into any reasoning; but we thought ourselves bound to insert it, not merely as the only specimen of a difference of opinion which we have yet encountered on the subject, but out of respect for the proper spirit and independence of every Elector, let his opinion be what it may. We agree with the writer respecting Parliamentary Lawyers in general, but do not apprehend that the objection holds good in the present instance. Mr. Brougham is already much more known to the country as a Statesman than a Lawyer; and *as* a Lawyer, he has always been seen advocating rights and principles, the very reverse of those of the persons alluded to.

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All the accounts from Spain represent that country as being in a most wretched and agitated state. Travelling there is said to be so dangerous, that the usual practice of journeying by night, to avoid the excessive heat, is given up. The measures of the "beloved Ferdinand" continue of the most unpopular and vexatious description. A decree has been passed, re-establishing the old law, which required the Cadets in every branch of the military service to *exhibit proofs of Nobility!*—This unjust and pernicious system had been done away by the Cortes, and its revival cannot fail to disgust every sensible man in Spain. —When we are told of such acts as these, it excites no surprize to hear that Spain is split into parties, and that one of them is even composed of the adherents of Bonaparte.—Yet there are Englishmen, we see, who toast this Ferdinand at our public dinners!

Private accounts from Paris tend to augment the suspicion, that both Napoleon and Joseph are engaged in secret plots with the disaffected. Should satisfactory proof of this fact be obtained, we trust the Governments of France and England would concert measures for the instant seizure and execution of these *felons*. Mankind have already suffered too much from their accursed existence, not to render lenity towards their future crimes an act of equal wickedness and folly.—*Times.*

The Duke of Wellington.—It is said that a number of patriotic Ladies have agreed upon subscribing for a public statue, to be erected in honour of this Nobleman. Lady Spencer is reported to be the foundress of this plan, which does credit to the sex. The place mentioned at present is the top of the Green Park, near the Basin.

A Bill is about to be brought into Parliament, for the better regulation of hackney-coaches. Among its provisions are said to be the following novelties:—that the number of coaches be reduced to 700; and 500 hackney-chariots (each to contain two persons) are to be substituted for the coaches set aside, making the whole number of public conveyances of this description, 1200.

The Londoners were gratified on Friday afternoon by the ascension of Mr. Sadler, in his Balloon, from Burlington-gardens, Piccadilly. It passed over London with much majesty, and descended at Great Warley, in Essex, about 18 miles off, without the least accident.

The families of Lords CASTLEREAGH and ELLENBOROUGH are united by marriage. This union may be a very pleasant and a very profitable thing for the individuals; but cases may be imagined, where such a connection between a Chief Minister and a Chief Judge may not exactly work for the public good, or for the good of particular people. Not that it is to be supposed that the Noble Minister and the Noble Judge would ever lay their heads together to carry any distinct legal matter!—no; the Minister has too much patriotism, and the Judge by far too much delicacy. But friendship has its weaknesses, and family ties have their biasses; and as it is notorious that Judges are always sufficiently *grateful* to the Crown for their advancement, —we only lament that other causes should be added to connect them still closer with rank and power,—to amalgamate them, as it were, with the Court, making them bone of its bone, and flesh of its flesh. The prodigious virtue of Judges, we are well acquainted with; but human nature is imperfect at the best: and as cases frequently arise, in which the Court is in fact the plaintiff, it *might* be rather hard on the defendant to be tried by the manifest friend of the accuser.—A Judge, for instance, dines with his Royal Master; he is honoured with his personal friendship; he gets his PRINCE to make his worthy brother a Bishop. Nothing can be more natural,—and for all which no person can possibly be more grateful than the Noble Judge.—At length some luckless writer publishes a few obnoxious truths; the patron prosecutes, and the patronized sits in judgment * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

It seems rather unfortunate for my Lord ELLENBOROUGH, that neither his severe nor his extenuating charges meet the public approbation;—for it should be recollected, that his Lordship is not always so very indignant against great offenders, as he appeared to be in the late Stock-Exchange business. Nor could it be the rank alone of Lord COCHRANE which augmented his imputed fault in the CHIEF JUDGE's opinion; for we recollect a case, in which a more exalted offender, a Noble Marquis, was introduced, as having been convicted of the offence of *Adultery*, when Lord ELLENBOROUGH took some pains to convince the Jury, that "there sometimes are circumstances that may make a case *venial* in *that* respect." Now this reasoning, though perfectly just, was most unfortunately applied; for the case alluded to was the Marquis of HEADFORT's,—a grey-headed Privy-Councillor, who carried off the young wife of the Rev. CHARLES MASSEY, in the open day, whilst the affectionate husband was performing the religious duties of his office.—If there ever was one case of this kind more aggravated and offensive than another, this then was the identical transaction: yet such was the CHIEF-JUDGE's charity on this occasion, that he spoke with infinite tenderness of the Noble Marquis's "*misfortune*."—"I chuse," said he, with a gentleness of tone equally novel and edifying, "I chuse to call it by that name; for though it may be a vice, and of the most enormous kind, in some cases, it is not so in all; circumstances may render it venial."—We mention these things just now, merely to show that my Lord ELLENBOROUGH is not so inexorable a censor as some persons seem disposed to think him, and that on proper occasions he can make all due allowances for human frailty—in Privy Councillors and Princely Favourites.

The prayer of Mr. BUTT's Petition to the PRINCE REGENT is *not* for a mitigation of punishment, but a remission of the sentence altogether.

Lord COCHRANE's father, the Earl of DUNDONALD, has published a letter in which he accuses his son of not contributing enough to his support, of taking the merit of his inventions, and of kicking him out of doors. Lord COCHRANE has in counteraction of this statement, sent a letter to the newspapers, in which he says, that "his father's mind is deranged; that his statement has no foundation whatever; that he has uniformly supported his father for ten years past, and disbursed at least 8,000*l.* on his account; and that he, Lord COCHRANE, has not one relative who will not bear testimony to the affection he has always borne towards his father."

CIVIL LIST.

The following accounts printed by order of the House of Commons present a very heavy increase of expenditure in the present quarter:—

An account of the charge incurred in the fourth class of his Majesty's Civil List, in the quarter ending 5th July, 1813; together with an estimate of the charge incurred in the same for the quarter ending the 5th July, 1814, so far as the same can be made up:—

Departments of the Lord	*Quarter ended July 5, 1813.* £	s.	d.	*Quarter ended July 5, 1814.* £	s.	d.
Chamberlain	41,300	18	6¾	153,599	1	2
Lord Steward	25,684	10	10	65,000	0	0
Master of the Horse	11,219	14	6	36,000	0	0
Master of the Robes	650	0	0	800	0	0
	78,255	8	10¾	255,399	1	2

Particulars of the "Estimate of the Expences of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, for the Quarter ending July 5, 1814."

Lord Chamberlain's Office		£9,661	17 10
Wardrobe Office		46,467	6 4
Jewel Office		15,249	17 0
Office of Works (*exclusive* of the preparations in the Parks for fire-works, &c.)—viz.			
Salaries and allowances, and ordinary expences	£8,900		
Works done at Carlton House, under the direction of James Wyatt, Esq	6,900		
Works done at Carlton House, under the direction of J. Nash, Esq. including preparations for the grand fête	49,100		
Works at St. James's Palace	1,000		
Ditto at Hampton Court	200		
Ditto at Newmarket	400		
Ditto at Record Office, Westminster	350		
Ditto at the Rolls	120		
Ditto at Brighton	2,960		
Ditto on the Private Roads	1,220		
Sundry Works, in consequence of the General Survey	11,070		
		82,220	0 0
		£153,599	1 2

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The REGENT is building a palace in Windsor Great Park, which Mr. VANSITTART says is to be called "the Cottage"—and is designed, according to my Lord CASTLEREAGH, for his ROYAL HIGHNESS to retire to after the fatigues of public business.—Mr. TIERNEY unsuccessfully endeavoured to get at the cost of this palace, but the Minister could not furnish it. The enormous augmentation in the Civil List Expenditure, will sufficiently shew the necessity of looking closely into such matters. As for the new Royal

"Cottage," Mr. BENNETT, who doubtless has seen it or had it well described to him, says that it is a most singular piece of architecture, but very capacious, containing a vast number of rooms and great accommodations. Mr. B. was anxious to "know by whose taste it had been constructed, as he should wish to prevent, as far as possible, that person from having any concern in other buildings which were at the national expense. The walls of this edifice were of stone, (he added) and the roof of thatch, and it altogether appeared to him, as expressed by a poet,

"The craz'd creation of distemper'd brains."

Several anecdotes are told of the Princess CHARLOTTE's short excursion.—Seeing a boy get up behind the hackney coach, and thinking it was a spy set to follow her, she pulled the cheque string and desired the Coachman to put him down.—Her ROYAL HIGHNESS told the Coachman that if he would drive fast to Connaught House she would give him a handsome reward, and she actually gave him three guineas.—On her arrival at the door of the Princess of WALES, and learning that she was at Blackheath, her first thought was to proceed thither, and in a most earnest tone, she said, "Coachman, will you protect me?" To which Coachee replied—"Aye, Madam, to the last drop of my blood."

The *Herald* says, "the operations in Carlton-House Gardens for the intended Court Fete, we understand, are ordered to be suspended." The REGENT seems really in a most pitiable state: what with his own fondness for shows of this kind, and the public ridicule so largely thrown upon them, he stands, like the Ass of the Schoolman, irresolute and undetermined between equal motives.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the morning of the 28th ult., in latitude 48. longitude 11. the Reindeer, Captain Manners, perceiving an enemy, instantly gave chase, which she continued until about three o'clock *p. m.* when the two ships were yard-arm and yard-arm. An action commenced, and was kept up with the most determined spirit for 25 minutes, when the Reindeer having had her gallant Captain, Mr. Barton, the Purser, and 27 men killed, and 40 wounded, (amongst whom were all her officers, except the Second Lieutenant and a Midshipman, absent,) and having been repulsed also in two attempts to board, was under the painful necessity of lowering the British colours to the Wasp American ship sloop of war, Captain Blakeley. The Wasp mounted 20 thirty-two pounder carronades, besides two long twelve pounders, and carried 175 men; while the Reindeer mounted only 16 twenty-four pounder carronades, with two long sixes, and had no more than 98 men, and 20 boys. Capt. Manners lost his life in attempting to board, after receiving fourteen wounds from the Wasp's tops. Mr. Barton, the purser, fell early in the action. The Wasp was excessively cut up, and is supposed to have sustained a loss fully equal to that in the Reindeer. On the following day it became necessary to destroy the Reindeer. Forty-eight hours after the action the Wasp met with a Portuguese brig, on board which she placed Lieut. Chambers, Mr. Johns, master, Mr. Mitchell, master's mate, Mr. Hardeman, midshipman, and Mr. Legge, boatswain, and 18 men, all of them badly wounded, who have arrived at Plymouth. Capt. Blakeley behaved handsomely to the British. The Wasp had taken six vessels, the last of which was the Orange Boven, worth 30,000*l.*

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

On Monday there was a very numerous Meeting at Palace-yard, convened by the High Bailiff, for the purpose of nominating a proper person to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament.—The HIGH BAILIFF shortly stated the purpose for which the present meeting was convened. He had received two letters, which it would be his duty to read to them. The one was from Lord Cochrane (*Loud shouts of applause*): the other was from Mr. Sheridan (*Cries of "No Sheridan"*; and loud expressions of disapprobation from the multitude, who supposed that Mr. Sheridan was offering himself as a Candidate).—The letter from Lord Cochrane was first read. He inclosed to the High Bailiff a full and unmutilated account of the defence made by him at the House of Commons, which he requested him to read to the Meeting.—(Many voices called out "*Read, read*"; while many others, both on account of the great length of it, as well as the danger of publishing certain passages of it, cried "*No, no.*")—The High Bailiff declined to read it. He then read the letter which he had received from Mr. Sheridan, which stated, that "having heard of the proposed meeting, he thought it proper to inform him, that he had received many applications from most respectable quarters, calling upon him to offer himself as a Candidate upon the present occasion. He had, however, absolutely declined the invitation. (*Applause.*) This determination of his was made without any concert or consultation with any body. He should, under other circumstances, have been proud to have been again returned as the Representative of Westminster, after a parliamentary service of 31 years, during which time he was not conscious of ever having given a vote contrary to the principles of liberty. No man felt more respect than he did for the general administration of our laws, and for the institution of juries; but he thought that the expulsion of a Member from the House of Commons did not deprive him of his right to appeal to his Constituents in support of his character, if not of his seat. Under all the circumstances of this case, he should at present waive his claims in favour of Lord Cochrane alone."—(*Applause.*)—

Sir F. BURDETT came forward amidst the loudest applause. He had on many occasions he said, witnessed with pleasure the generous feeling and independent spirit of the Electors of Westminster; but he had never, on any occasion, witnessed the ebullition of their feelings with such satisfaction as on the present occasion, as there never was one in which it was more important. The question now was, whether an innocent individual, (*loud applause*), for so he conceived him to be, should be destroyed by the machinations of corruption and power, or whether he should be supported by the voice of his constituents? They had heard a letter read from Mr. Sheridan. Of the value of that gentleman's claims and pretensions, he would not now judge; but he thought that it was prudent and politic of him not to press them at present against the popular feeling. They had heard also a letter from Lord Cochrane, who wished his defence to be read to them at length. It was not surprising that the High Bailiff should decline reading that statement, or that no other person should be found bold enough to do so. At a time when libel was an offence so undefined in its nature, that no man knew when he might be speaking or writing libels, he could not himself say, whether he was not about to speak libels; but *that* consideration should not prevent him from speaking the truth. Lord Cochrane had, however, with that fortitude which he had so often displayed in the defence of his country, ventured boldly to speak his mind in the House of Commons, and was now ready to incur all the additional risks of publishing the statement he had there made. When he had made that statement, the Minister of the country, or as he should term him, the *nose-leader* of that illustrious and august body (*a laugh*), not having the power of gagging Lord Cochrane, and knowing well the effect that such an appeal to the public would naturally produce, rose, in all the blushing honours of his blue ribbon, to impose silence upon the corrupt and degraded press that is still suffered to exist in this country. He felt it unnecessary now to detain the meeting with entering into a detail of the case; the statement of the Noble Lord had, however, explained those circumstances which appeared to re-

quire explanation. He should not now find fault with the Jury that tried Lord Cochrane, (who were, as he was informed, very respectable persons); but he should for ever find fault with that mode of picking out a Jury, which Lord Cochrane had called packing them. He did not mean to find fault with the verdict which they found upon the evidence that was laid before them,—evidence, which was so skilfully and so artfully got up against him, by those who had the arrangement of the prosecutors' case, and which had been so feebly met by those who undertook the defence of Lord Cochrane. On such evidence they had found Lord Cochrane guilty of a fraud, of which he was sure that he was as incapable as any gentleman whom he had then the honour of addressing. The Noble Lord had certainly charged the Noble and Learned Judge who tried him with a false statement of the facts of the case, and with a gross misdirection to the Jury. The rule which was set up against granting to his Lordship a new trial was contrary to the law, as the law never equires a man to do impossibilities. As, however, some of those who were tried had fled from the country, and others were evidently not under his control, it was impossible that he should have been able to bring them all into Court. He was convinced that almost every man in the Court had formed his opinion from this publication of evidence, before the Stock Exchange Committee, before Lord Cochrane had been put upon his trial. He had heard of what was called the summing up of the Noble Judge; but his idea of a summing up was, the statement of all the items on one side, and on the other, without addition or subtraction, and presenting to the Jury the fair balance. His idea of a Judge was, that he should be a person free from passion or strong feeling on the case he was to try; that he was to assist the Jury by a clear and impartial statement of the evidence. The Noble Judge was an eloquent person, and, as he thought, his eloquence upon this occasion had been unfortunate for himself. He thought that he had been as eloquent as an advocate, and as an impassioned advocate. Indeed, some of his phrases and metaphors appeared to him more nearly to resemble the language of poetry, (*a laugh*), and would, as he thought, give him fairer pretensions to the situation of Poet Laureat, than some who had aspired to it. (*Laughter.*) When he had spoken of "hunting down the chase, and getting the skin," it reminded him of the old proverb, "that the man who sold the lion's skin, while the lion was yet alive, was himself killed in the chase." He believed that Lord Cochrane was not yet hunted down; but that, on the contrary, he was now turning against his hunters. It now remained for the Electors of Westminster to vindicate the character of an illustrious person, who had rendered great services to his country, (*Loud applause*)—services which, if he had ever been guilty of the meanness imputed to him, should, as he thought, have protected him from the degrading infamy which it was now intended to have inflicted upon him. (*No, no*, from many persons, as expressing a hope that the sentence would not be inflicted.) He should hope that the malice of his enemies would not prevail; but even if he were to suffer that degrading punishment, he would confidently look for his acquittal to the unpacked and uncorrupted verdict of his constituents and his countrymen at large. He must say, that if Lord Cochrane was to stand in the pillory, he should feel it to be his duty to attend also. (*Loud shouts of applause*, which lasted for many minutes.) The disgrace that might be intended for Lord Cochrane would, so far from stamping him with infamy, remove in the public opinion the idea of infamy from the punishment of the pillory. No man that had hitherto conceived it an honour to follow the Noble Lord, would, for the future, conceive it infamy to stand in the pillory in which he had stood. It appeared to him, that instead of destroying Lord Cochrane, the infliction of that part of the sentence would destroy the punishment of the pillory for the future. If even Lord Cochrane had been guilty of the offence with which he was charged, would it be supposed that it was for that offence he had incurred such vengeance; or would it not rather be supposed that the real crime, which could not be forgiven, was his bold and independent conduct in the defence of their rights and liberties? (*Applause.*) This was a crime as unpardonable in the eyes of some men, as that which is called by religious men, the sin against the Holy Ghost. How marked a difference was there between the punishment inflicted upon him, and the treatment of the most notorious delinquents and depredators of the public purse. They, forsooth, are all honest gentlemen, and meant to pay back at some time or another; and by places and pensions, they were often enabled to pay back to the public out of their own money. This put him in mind of a story he had once heard of a Scotch gardener, who flourished and grew rich while his neighbours were failing. One of them, however, having got up very early in the morning, met him with a cart full of wall-fruit, which he had stripped from their gardens, and asked him, Where are you going? The Scotchman answered, "I am going back again." (*A laugh.*) This was the case with the great public delinquents: when they were found out, they were let go back again. He had no doubt, but that with the sense they appeared to entertain, both of the innocence and merits of Lord Cochrane, they would enable him again to go to the House, not for the purpose of pruning that baleful system, whose branches had extended so wide, but for the purpose of laying the axe to the root of corruption, (*applause*), in order that a natural and wholesome vegetation might take its place. He had exerted himself to rescue the property of his gallant brethren in arms from the gripe of legal harpies; he had acted with independence in circumstances where it was not easy to act independently. He thought that a real independent representative, a man not connected with or swayed by any party, stood in rather a forlorn and difficult situation. Having said so much, he should leave the case of Lord Cochrane to their decision: to them he should commit not his life, for that he had freely and often risked for honour at the cannon's mouth, but that immortal part, which was far dearer to a man of honour than his life—his reputation and his character. To them he now confidently made his appeal, and he trusted that he would not be disappointed. After a few more observations, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, Lord Cochrane is perfectly innocent of the offence for which he has been sentenced to receive an infamous punishment."

Mr. WISHART should trespass but very briefly upon the time of the meeting. Great pains had been taken to trace one part of the route of De Berenger, but not the other. He did not think that the witnesses on the trial were perjured; but Berenger might have brought the coat along with him in the bundle which he held in his hand. The rule of the Court had placed Lord Cochrane in a most difficult and perplexing situation; a rule wholly unknown to the best times of the Constitution. Judges thus took the law in their own hands, and encroached upon the functions of parliament. He did not intend to arraign the conduct of the Jury; though the verdict of the Juries that had condemned Russell and Sidney had been subsequently reversed (*loud applause*) because it had been improperly obtained, and the memory of those illustrious patriots would remain embalmed in the recollection of the latest posterity. Many Judges had been an ornament to the country that gave them birth; such as Sir M. Hale, Lord Camden, and others; and would to God Judges like them always presided in the seat of justice. He concluded by seconding the motion.

Major CARTWRIGHT said, there was nothing in any part of the evidence that could warrant the Learned Lord (Ellenborough) in stating, that Berenger came to the House of Lord Cochrane emblazoned in all the costume of his crime. Such an assertion could only be accounted for upon the supposition, that in his charge to the Jury he had trusted rather to his memory than to his notes. The evidence against Lord Cochrane was like a grain of sand in one hand, while that in his favour was like Westminster Abbey in the other.—(*Loud and reiterated applause.*)

Mr. WALKER thought that the Learned Lord who presided at the trial had acted like counsel for the prosecution, and had stated to the Jury, respecting the dress of Berenger, that to have been sworn which was not sworn by the evidence, (*much applause.*) Every thing, when investigated, proved the complete innocence of Lord Cochrane, and that the verdict of the Jury was founded on error and not on facts. It was consequently the duty of the Noble Lord's constituents to replace

him in his situation as Member for Westminster.—(*Shouts of applause.*)

Mr. Alderman Wood, after the able speech of their worthy representative, should be extremely short in what he had to offer to the meeting. When he first heard of the charge against Lord Cochrane, he had said he was innocent, and that he had not the heart nor the disposition to commit a fraud. (*Applause.*) After the trial he was of the same opinion; and every thing that had since taken place contributed still more to strengthen that belief. He had heard from one of the Jury (who had assured him that others of that Jury were of the same sentiment,) that had the evidence since produced been brought forward upon the trial, or had Lord Cochrane made his own defence, it would have been impossible to have found him guilty. (*Bursts of applause.*) If necessary, he could bring the individual alluded to before them. (*Bravo, bravo.*) The Electors of Westminster would do justice to an injured character, and return him by their verdict to that House from which he had been expelled.—(*Loudest applause*).

The Resolution was then put, and carried by acclamations—Sir F. Burdett then moved the second resolution—"That it is therefore the opinion of this meeting, that Lord Cochrane is a proper person to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament, and that he be put in nomination at the ensuing election." This was carried unanimously.—Sir F. Burdett then moved the third,—"That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, with power to add to their numbers."—This was also agreed to. The Honourable Baronet, next moved the 4th Resolution,—"That a Subscription be entered into to defray the expenses of the ensuing election, toward which it is the bounden duty of every elector and friend to purity of election to contribute."—It was seconded by Mr. WISHART, who said that as the City of Westminster had set an honourable example in returning Members free of expense, it became their character to continue the practice; but their treasury was not inexhaustible, and he hoped that every friend to the purity of election would come forward and contribute on this occasion. (*Applause*).—Major Cartwright moved the 5th Resolution,—"Resolved,—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Francis Burdett, and the Forty-three Honourable Members who voted against the expulsion of Lord Cochrane."

Sir F. BURDETT returned thanks in the name of himself and the other Members, and concluded by moving the 6th and last Resolution,—"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Arthur Morris, Esq. High Bailiff, for his attention to the wishes of the Electors, and for his upright and impartial conduct in the chair this day."—The HIGH BAILIFF returned thanks, saying it was always his wish, as it was his duty, to hold the balance even upon all occasions, where he was called upon to preside.—The Meeting then broke up.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the High Bailiff of Westminster appeared on the Hustings at Covent-garden, accompanied by Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Sturch, Mr. Wishart, and several other gentlemen. Though the morning was exceedingly wet, the assemblage of people was immense.

After the usual preliminaries, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT came forward and addressed the Meeting. He told them that they presented the noblest spectacle which could be conceived, a free people assembled together to do justice to an innocent individual. It was to be lamented, that the Monarchs who had lately visited this country had departed before they had witnessed this august proceeding: it must have been highly gratifying to personages possessed of their liberal feelings, and was far more deserving their attention than all the feasts, fetes, and entertainments with which they had been regaled. It was a sight which no other country upon earth could exhibit. (*Loud applause.*) He would not presume to detain the Meeting long from performing the act of justice which they were all so ready to perform. The question was not so much what were the merits or demerits of Lord Cochrane, whom however he believed to be an innocent and noble-minded person; but whether they, as Electors of Westminster, were not bound in duty to shew their sense of the injustice with which he had been treated. He had been tried by a packed jury, for though he believed them to be most respectable individuals, and that they could not have acted differently under the particular circumstances; yet they were packed, and not a fair Jury of the country. The Judge ought to be a man not only free from passion, but he was to be the advocate of the prisoner. What sort of advocate Lord Ellenborough had been for Lord Cochrane, they all knew. (*A laugh.*) Then followed that sentence whose severity had astonished and roused the feelings of the whole kingdom. The late transaction at the Stock-Exchange had been called a hoax: there were many and cruel hoaxes in the country. He had met with one that morning in a paper famous for hoaxing—he meant the *Morning Post*. It was there stated, that the Princess Charlotte of Wales was highly delighted with her new residence at Carlton-House, and was gratified to see her old friends about her. (*A laugh, with some murmurs of anger.*) It was a hoax to say that the projected amusements in the Park were merely to gratify the people, out of whose pockets all the expences must be paid. But the greatest hoax was, that certain placemen and others who were enriched with the public money, and whose delicacy was shocked by the contact with any peculations but their own,—that these worthy persons should call themselves the representatives of the People of England. He trusted that the example set this day by the City of Westminster would have an effect throughout the kingdom; they might then hope that so severe a blow would be struck at corruption as to prevent its again rising into any destructive vigour. He would detain them no longer, but propose Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, as a fit representative of the City of Westminster. (*Great applause.*)

Mr. STURCH seconded the motion. He said he had known nothing of Lord Cochrane till the late proceedings, when having made up his own mind on the point of his innocence, he thought it his duty, as an honest man, to go and visit him in prison. For the same reason he should now support him; not on any political ground, not because he had contended against corruption at home as bravely as he had fought our enemies abroad, but because he firmly believed that the conviction had proceeded solely from imperfect evidence, and because the severity of the sentence was such as to alarm the nation.

It was then put and carried unanimously, that Lord Cochrane should be the Representative, and the High Bailiff declared him duly elected. (*Shouts of applause.*)

Mr. Alderman WOOD then came forward. He alluded to some statements which had appeared respecting the private character of Lord Cochrane, and said, that he had made the most earnest inquiries on the subject, and he was happy to state that Lord Cochrane had always been a remarkably kind and attentive son to his poor unfortunate father. (*Loud applause.*) He trusted, therefore, that the calumny which had been circulated would have no weight in their minds. It was evident that a strong vindictive feeling existed in some quarter against Lord Cochrane,

Why had the Secretary of State travelled out of the usual course, and fixed an early day for the pillory? It was usual to leave this matter to the Sheriff; and, if he had been Sheriff, he would not obey the mandate, but say that the time appointed did not suit him. *(Great applause.)* The Worthy Alderman then alluding to the paragraph about the Princess Charlotte, said he had reason to know, that, notwithstanding the high satisfaction which she felt in her present residence, she had made three attempts to escape. *(A laugh.)*

The thanks of the Meeting were then given to the High Bailiff and to Sir Francis Burdett, who returned thanks.—The Electors then dispersed.

MR. HORNE TOOKE'S ACCOUNT OF THE MODE OF STRIKING SPECIAL JURIES.

"When the Attorney-General has brought his accusation, and renewed and delayed it as much as he pleases, if he chuses to try it, he tries it by whom he pleases, for he is always sure to have a *Special* Jury for the trial of this sort of charge. *Libel* is always tried by a Special Jury. Now this seems a very comical thing, for there is an expense attending it. The Gentlemen, I suppose, would not be thought to be unnecessarily lavish of the income of the Crown, which has lately been found so deficient. Special Juries were never intended or appointed for the purpose. They were intended to examine into merchants' accounts, or any critical or nice matter; and yet Special Juries are always made use of in matters of libel. And indeed why should they not? It costs the Attorney-General nothing. In the case of any other prosecutor, it would be at his expense; but the Crown pays this,—that is, the people pay it against themselves. However, that is no objection to Mr. Attorney-General; for if you look at the law expenses in the Civil List of 1776, you will find that amount to the little insignificant sum of 60,000*l.* A defendant against the Crown is in a blessed situation! But as the expense is no reason against the Attorney-General chosing to try it by a Special Jury, by that means he tries it by almost whom he pleases. I do not mean by the particular individuals whom he pleases, *but generally by that description of men that he pleases.*

"The method of striking a Special Jury seems at first sight fair enough. Forty-eight men are struck from a book. The defendant and the prosecutor each strikes off twelve. That seems very fair and just; but it is very far from being so fair. Of the Special Jurors in this country, especially in Middlesex, great numbers are qualified by the Crown; they are esquired by the Crown; and these Crown esquires always attend upon the Special Juries. In the City, gentlemen, to which you belong, you know, I dare say, many of you, what merchants *were*—what merchants *are*. You all know well, that the very numerous and extensive contracts which are going forward, bring a swarm of merchants in amongst you. Every man that has a contract becomes a merchant. Every man that has a contract is liable to be struck on a Special Jury, and he is sure to attend if he is taken: and you must observe besides, that the Solicitor of the Treasury, who is in this constant employ of striking Special Juries, *knows all the men*, their sentiments, their situations, their descriptions, and the distinction of men.

"Now, gentlemen, for the method of striking a Special Jury, which I shall not wonder that you are not acquainted with. Observe, I do not lay these things to the charge of the Attorney-General; he only uses the powers which others put into his hands. The Special Jury, you may imagine, are taken indifferently, and as it may happen, from a book containing all the names of those who are liable to serve. I thought so, when I read the Act of Parliament appointing the manner in which they should be taken. But when I came to attend to strike the Special Jury, a book with names was produced by the Sheriff's Officer. I made what I thought an unexceptionable proposal: I desired the Master of the Crown-Office that he would be pleased to take that book, open it where he would, begin where he would, at the top or at the bottom, and only take the first 48 names that came. I said, I hoped that to such a proposal the Solicitor of the Treasury could have nothing to object. I was mistaken; he had something to object. He thought that not a fair way! He proposed, as the fairest way, that two should be taken out of every leaf. That I objected to. I called that *picking* and not *striking* the Jury. To what end or purpose does the law permit the parties to attend, if two are to be taken by the Master of the Crown-Office out of every leaf? Why then need I attend? Two may as well be *picked* in my presence as in my absence. I objected to that method. The Master of the Crown-Office did not seem to think that I had proposed any thing unreasonable. He began to take the names; but objected that he could not take the first 48 that came, because they were not all *Special* Jurymen. I said, then take the first 48 Special Jurymen that come. He seemed to me that he meant to do it. He began; but as I looked over the book, I desired him to inform me how I should know whether he *did* take the first 48 Special Jurymen that came, or not; and what mark, or description, or qualification there was in the book, to distinguish a Special from a Common Juryman? He told me, to my great surprise (and he said I should wonder at it) that there was no rule by which he took them. How then, can I judge? You must go by some method. What is your method?—At last, the method was this: that when he came to a man,—a woollen-draper, silver-smith, merchant (if merchant was opposite to his name, of course he was a Special Juryman)—but a woollen-draper, a silver-smith, &c. he said there were persons who were working men of those trades, and there were others in a situation of life fit to be taken. How then did he distinguish? No otherwise than this: if he *personally* knew them to be men in reputable circumstances, he said, he took them: if he did not know them, he passed them by!

"But this is not all. The Sheriff's Officer stands by, the *Solicitor of the Treasury*, his Clerk, and so forth: and whilst the names are taken, if a name (for they know their distinction) *which they do not like* occurs, and turns up, the Sheriff's Officer says, "O, Sir, he is dead." The defendant, who does not know all the world and cannot know all the names in that book, does not desire a dead man for his Juryman.—"Sir, that man has retired." "That man does not live any longer where he did." "Sir, that man is too old." "Sir, this man has failed and become a bankrupt." "Sir, this man will not attend." "Oh, (it is said very reasonably) let us have men that will attend, otherwise the purpose of a Special Jury is defeated." It seemed very extraordinary to me. I wrote down the names, and two of them which the Officer objected to I *saved*. I begged him not to kill men thus without re-

morse, as they have done in America, merely because he understood them to be friends to liberty: that it was very true, we shall see them alive again next week and happy; but let them be alive to this cause. The first name I took notice of was Mr. Sainsbury, a tobacconist on Ludgate-hill. The Sheriff's Officer said he had been dead seven months. That struck me. I am a snuff-taker, and buy my snuff at his shop—therefore I know Mr. Sainsbury was not so long dead. I asked him strictly if he was sure Mr. Sainsbury was dead, and how long had he been dead? "Six or seven months." Why, I read his name to-day: he must then be dead within a day or two, for I saw in the newspapers that Mr. Sainsbury was appointed by the City of London one of the Committee (it happened to be the very same day) to receive the Toll of the Thames Navigation; and as the City of London does not often appoint dead men for these purposes, I concluded that the Sheriff's Officer was mistaken; and Mr. Sainsbury was permitted to be put down for the Special Jury.

Another gentleman was a Mr. Territ. The book said, I think, he lived in Puddle-Dock. The Sheriff's Officer said, "That Gentleman was retired; he has gone into the country; he does not live in town." It is true, he does, as I am told, frequently go into the country (for I inquired). His name was likewise admitted, after some struggle. Now what followed? *This dead man and this retired man were both struck out by the Solicitor for the Treasury:* the very men whom the Sheriff's Officer had killed and sent into the country were struck out, and not admitted to be of the Jury. Now, Gentlemen, what does that look like? There were many other names of men that were dead, and had retired! which were left out.

"The best men and the worst men are sure to attend upon a Special Jury where the Crown is concerned: the best men, from a nice sense of their duty; the worst men, from the sense of their interest. The best men are known by the Solicitor of the Treasury: such a one cannot be in above one or two verdicts: he tries no more causes for the Crown!—Now what follows the permission to Special Jurymen to attend or not? Why, every man that is gaping for a contract, or who has one, is sure to shew his eagerness or zeal *."—*Mr. Horne Tooke's Address to the Jury at Guildhall, July* 4, 1777.

* It is not meant to be asserted, that such practices constantly take place: it is not very often that the Crown has a particular interest in the event of a trial; but in *political* cases, it appears that this sort of management has prevailed, and it is therefore every way proper that Sir WM. GARROW's bold assertion of the entire fairness in the mode of striking Special Juries should be met by facts.—The very best things become the very worst by their abuse; for the honest appearance is still kept up. In the case for which the Proprietors of this Paper are now suffering, *six* of the Special Jurymen,—that is, one half of them,—were *known* to be either pensioners, holders of situations in public offices, or in the immediate employment of Government. What the other six were, how connected, and how disposed, was not ascertained; but the six Government men doubtless *happened* to be selected in the fairest possible way. To be sure, Sir WM. GARROW took sufficient time to make all due inquiry, for he postponed the trial for several months, because in the first instance only six of his Special men attended; and six Common Jurors (the case being so abstract and intricate) were not to be trusted, and could not understand the "libel" on the PRINCE, though the charge against us was, that we were endeavouring to bring his Royal Highness into *general* hatred and contempt.—The mind of the common people was to be poisoned by the publication, and yet Common Jurors could not understand the case!

LAWYERS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. EXAMINER,—I am a general reader of your Paper, but circumstances prevented my seeing your's of the 10th instant until this moment; and as an Elector of Westminster, I call upon you, as a man of honour, to record opinions (although they happen to be diametrically opposite to your's) with respect to Mr. Brougham. Perhaps the unanimity which many circumstances lead one to suppose will be exercised in the return of my Lord Cochrane, as a Member for Westminster, may make comment unnecessary, as his Lordship may be actually returned before this meets the public eye in your Paper—(if you vouchsafe so far). I agree entirely with the soundness of your argument under the head of *Lord Cochrane—Westminster Election*—except as far as relates to the panegyric you give (rather in a dictatorial manner) of your favourite abovenamed Barrister. Of his private virtues I never heard, and you are of course ready to say you only speak of him as a public character. It used to be said that this kingdom was Priest-ridden—but are you fully prepared, Mr. Examiner, to say it is not now Law-ridden?—I am not the only Elector of Westminster who thinks that the very profession of Mr. Brougham is an objection to his being returned to Parliament: for, however you may talk of his being a man of business, I beg you will do the Electors the favour to examine the history of the House of Commons' Representatives in that profession, and take a comparative view of their utility in Parliament—then see how many Sir Samuel Romillys may be found. If we must have men of that profession, *let it be Sir Samuel.* I hope even you, Mr. Examiner, would not put the one in competition with the other. I am personally acquainted (not cordially) with Mr. Brougham, and humble as my situation is, yet, as an Elector of Westminster, I pledge myself, that if ever Mr. Brougham offers himself to the Electors of Westminster as a Candidate, I shall on the Hustings (if in being at the time), bring some matters of fact to issue, which will need all the eloquence of that Learned Gentleman to refute.

I am, Mr. Examiner, in hopes the day will come when John Bull will see the folly of slaving, that the sweat of his brow may be used to make the axles of the lawyers' carriages run more gracefully,—Yours, P.

July 14, 1814.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, HELD IN LONDON, BY ADJOURNMENT, FROM THE 18TH OF THE FIFTH MONTH, TO THE 30TH OF THE SAME, INCLUSIVE, 1814.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere:

DEAR FRIENDS—Our hearts have been afresh warmed with the love of the gospel of Christ Jesus our Lord, and we feel encouraged therein to testify our unabated solicitude for the preservation and prosperity of the Members of our Religious Society. We desire that the goodness and mercy of Him, from whom we derive every blessing, may excite you to fear, to love, and to serve him with fervency of soul, and to pray that under the influence of the Spirit of the Son of his love, you may, in all things, be enabled to glorify his holy name.

Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, that the sword is again stayed in this quarter of the globe, and that the spirit of contention which has so long prevailed has been succeeded by marks of Christian forbearance and charity, we desire to express our thankfulness for the prospect of peace. The judgments of the Lord have indeed been in the earth, and many

have learned righteousness. May the number of these increase; may the peaceable spirit of the gospel, the surest pledge of permanent tranquillity, spread and prevail! We of this island have cause to be doubly thankful: we have been preserved from witnessing the effusion of blood, and the ravages of war, which have spread over the greatest part of Europe; and we are now permitted, in common with other nations, to rejoice thus far in their cessation.

In what way, therefore, beloved Friends, shall we evince our sense of these unmerited favours? It is well known that we regard it as a Christian testimony, to refrain from uniting in those public demonstrations of joy, which often prevail on such occasions. We are convinced that frequently they lead to practices inconsistent with that meek and quiet spirit which should clothe the disciple of Jesus, and are an inlet to excesses which estrange the mind from God. It is not in this way that we should manifest our grateful feelings; but by endeavouring, through the influence of redeeming love and power, to live more and more in the spirit of the gospel, and thus to become examples of genuine Christian conduct.

Public worship is a duty which we owe to our great Creator. And even in contemplating the recent events to which we have already alluded, we feel engaged to invite you to consider them as no additional incentive to diligence in this respect. Great indeed are the benefits of a regular attendance of our religious meetings; and of waiting upon God in spirit and in truth when thus assembled. The mind being then abstracted from temporal concerns, and fixed on the true object of worship, aspirations for help will arise; the union of a travail of spirit will be felt, and we shall be more and more sensible of the benefit of so employing a due portion of our time. If we become thus sensible, we shall be earnest that all the branches of our families may partake with us; and we shall not rest satisfied that either they or ourselves should, once only in the week, allot a few hours to this duty. Let us then, dear Friends, entreat you who may have been deficient, to lay these things to heart, and deeply to consider whether your practice is calculated to advance you in the Christian course, or render you good examples to those around you. If the mind be duly turned to the Lord in meetings for worship, the benefits which result will not be confined to the hours that may be thus occupied. We shall, even in the concerns of this life, be preserved in a degree of the same calm and watchful state of mind, and by frequent retirement be led to examine our own hearts.—Thus furnished with strength from above, we may with increasing, yet humble confidence, pursue our good resolutions, and proceed with calmness and safety in the way cast up for the redeemed of the Lord to walk in. Our desire for the possessions of this world will be limited within the bounds of Christian moderation; we shall prefer durable riches and righteousness.

The sufferings of our Friends in this nation and Ireland, amounts to upwards of 16,200*l.* *;—of this sum about 1100*l.* arose from military demands; and the remainder, from the support of our testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. Ten of our young men have been imprisoned for a short time on account of the local militia.

The epistolary intercourse with our Friends in Ireland, and in America, has been maintained in this as in former years, and has been the means of awakening an interest in the welfare of our distant brethren. Whilst we lament that America should yet remain under the afflicting scourge from which Europe is in great measure freed; we anticipate, with hope, the event which shall extend to that country also the blessing of peace.

We desire tenderly to remind those who have joined us upon the ground of convincement of the truth of our religious principles, that a spiritual profession calls for evident fruits of holiness. May these, therefore, regard their connexion with us, rather as an opening to fresh duties, than as the period of cessation and rest.

* An opinion being sometimes entertained with regard to these sufferings, that individuals are reimbursed by the Society, it is desired, if occasion should occur, that Friends would refute it, as no such practice exists.

We have been made sensible, during this Yearly Meeting, of the continued goodness of Him who eminently blessed our Society.—Under a grateful sense of his mercies, we renewedly invite you to a full surrender to his gracious disposal, and in the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, we again salute you, and cordially bid you farewell.—Signed, &c.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

An Inquisition was taken on Monday evening, on the body of Elizabeth Pilcher, who was shot by W. H. Hollins. The only part of the evidence which is not already before the public was that of the Surgeon Heaviside, who stated, that on opening the body he found a quantity of small swan-shot, amounting at least to 100. On proceeding further, he found in the cavity of the omentum as many more. There was a large quantity of wadding and extravasated blood in the thorax. The wound was betwixt the eighth and ninth rib. A Verdict of *Wilful Murder* was returned against Hollins.

The account of the young female servant who was wounded by a spring gun, in Mr. Allen's ground, the nurseryman, in the King's Road, has been much misrepresented. Having had a considerable number of valuable plants stolen from his grounds, Mr. A. found it necessary, for the security of his property, after giving due notice, to order a spring gun to be charged with some pease and a few small shot, which, at nine o'clock at night, was placed in a large plantation of curious roses, in a quarter where the depredations used to be committed, and situate full fifty yards distance from any path in his grounds. The servant, who brought this accident upon herself, had secretly made use of the key of the nursery, with which Mr. A. favoured her master, and on Sunday night last had trespassed at a late hour to pilfer roses, a quantity of which she had gathered before she trod on the wire that fired the gun; she received some shot in her arm and the fleshy outside part of the thigh, from which, however, she is nearly recovered.

Destructive Fire.—An alarming fire broke out at the shop of Mr. Kent, oil and colourman, at the corner of Paradise-row and Lambeth-walk, on Tuesday afternoon, which threatened much destruction. It broke out by Mr. K. dropping a pot of turpentine on the fire. Mr. K.'s hands were shockingly burnt. The interior of the house was destroyed in less than half an hour, and not a vestige of goods or furniture was saved. Not an article was insured, and by this catastrophe an industrious couple, with six children, unable to provide for themselves, were in one hour reduced from domestic comforts and prospects in life to indigence and penury. The Vestry of the parish have charitably taken into consideration the afflictions of the sufferers, and caused a subscription to be set on foot.

BIRTH,

On Thursday morning, the wife of Mr. Henry J. Elmes, of College-Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. James Rixon Oliver, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Susan Watson, of Maddox-street.

DEATHS.

At his house, at Twickenham, the Right Hon. Wm. Viscount Howe, General of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Dragoons, Governor of Plymouth, K.B. and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

At Troyes, in Champagne, Nov. 17, in the 46th year of his age, Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, Bart.; he is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser, of Lee, Bart.

On Friday week, at Vale-place, Hammersmith, in the 70th year of his age, John Kinderley, Esq. of Bedford-row, solicitor.

On the 11th instant, in the prime of life, Catharine, wife of Mr. John Mills, of Holywell-street, Strand.

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